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Cover: Clay-colored Sparrow on Assateague Island, Md., Sept. 14, 1986. Photo by Michael O'Brien.



ULTIMATE PARENTAL DISPLAY BY A BLUE JAY

LYNDA JOSLYN

August 7, 1982, had been a regular Saturday morning until an unexpected arrival in a Baltimore back yard drew everyone from immediate tasks. A pear-sized little Blue Jay (*Cyanocitta cristata*) sat quietly in the palm of a woman's hand. What would we do to assist the little fellow until it grew more feathers? Consultation with a book on animal care suggested that the jay's best chance might be with its own kind and their instinctive rescue protocol.

Sure enough, soon the little one began to call out from the ivy where the lady had replaced it. From the other side of the house, there was an answer. Back and forth, parent and young summoned each other. Occasionally the baby jay would appear through the greenery, hopping in no apparent direction, or so it appeared.

About an hour later, a flurry of activity commenced. Two cardinals flew to the viburnum near the bird bath, a dove and two Blue Jays perched on the telephone cable, and various neighborhood species, including some ominous crows, were alerted to the precarious nature of the moment.

From my second-floor window, I spotted an adult Blue Jay in the ivy about midway between the young jay and a second young one, no doubt from the same nest, on the other side of the yard. The adult lay on its side with one wing extended in an abnormal fashion. Over the next hour, this intrepid parent displayed the agony of injury in an effort to draw attention away from the little fellows. From its side to its back it winced, occasionally lifting its head high over the ivy to call out.

Above the chatter of the other birds, the distinct call of an adult jay in a tree continued to answer the cries of the young ones on the ground. One of the young finally made it to a high viburnum in the back; from there it hopped across to the next yard, where a large, very old cat named Twinkie sat, oblivious to the ensuing struggle.

Now back to the adult decoy, which was on its back in a death-like stillness. But wait—the actor had carried the drama too far. Amazed, my optimism for a fairy tale ending was to be dispelled, when ants and flies proceeded to inspect the victim. A band on the leg of the dead parent told us she was at least seven years old, having been banded in the same yard by Barbara Ross in February 1976. This bird had been sexed as a female when retrapped in August 1980.

On the next day a neighbor across the street called to ask how and what to feed a baby Blue Jay. She had rescued a third youngster.

Social engagements take one away from the bird's eye view of another world, but I am blissful with a fresh awareness that "to live is to strive."

REPORT OF THE STATEWIDE BIRD COUNT MAY 13, 1989

JIM STASZ

I'm sure there will be many theories on why May 13th was such a fabulous birding day, and some of them will not doubt be right, but all that aside, wasn't it just plain fun!?
Fran Pope, Garrett County.

My best personal day of birding. 115 species. Teresa Simons, Allegany County.

(Species total) would have been even lower if the 2 weeks of rain had not held back lots of late birds (RC Kinglet, Hermit Thrush, Junco, BW Teal, etc.)
Dave Czaplak, Washington, D.C.

I had my best May Count ever. Paul Zucker, Howard County.

The total now rests at 162 species. This is hard to believe!
John Fales, Calvert County.

I think this is the best species total ever recorded! What happened?
Ernie Willoughby, St. Mary's County.

...a beautiful day for birding. Floyd Parks, Kent County.

Our total of 161 species is the second best in 44 starts. (by contrast) Very little migration took place on May 6. It was not a good day (138 species).
Harry Armistead, Dorchester County.

The 42nd Annual May Count (Table 1) was one for the record books. The 495 observers in 235 parties walked 831 miles in 1100 hours, drove 5514 miles in 493 hours, and supplemented this effort with boat and feeder watching for a total of 6377 miles of coverage in 1719 hours (not including the 490 miles and 68 hours "owling"); numbers in bold face are record highs. All 23 Maryland counties and the District of Columbia reported: 9 with species totals higher than any previous May Count, and 2 counties reported their second highest.

I have been putting all of the past May Counts on computer to try some analysis of the mass of data. To ease the effort, a composite list, with all of the species reported on May Counts and those that might occur, was created. George Armistead and party found an adult *Great Cormorant* at Hooper's Island in Dorchester, so the list had to be revised. This brought the list to 326 species, and increased speculation about what will be the next addition. Other "good birds," in taxonomic order, were:

Eared Grebe, Calvert Co.: Ed Boyd & JLS at North Beach, second May Count record and less than 1 mile from where we found the first in 1987.

Brown Pelican, Calvert Co.: Mrs. Henry Brown found it on a piling in the first cove north of the bridge to Benedict, third time on a May Count; both previous reports (1986, 1988) were from Worcester County.

Sandhill Crane, Montgomery Co.: Reported by Mary Ann Todd. It's the Poolesville bird, which arrived almost a year earlier. Among the salient details (which

take 3 pages) "I have a great deal of trouble judging height, so these are real guesses. Even though I tried to compare the height of the bird's legs and its overall height to the horses it was near, I couldn't judge the horses height either." Second time on a May Count, previous also from Montgomery County in 1987.

Stilt Sandpiper, Dorchester Co.: Harry Armistead et al. at Blackwater. All 4 previous reports also from Dorchester.

Wilson's Phalarope: Harry Armistead et al., 2 females in "high breeding plumage at the same location as the Stilt Sandpiper." Fourth time on a May Count.

Olive-sided Flycatcher, Calvert Co.: Ed Boyd & JLS, Sewell Pond, John Fales & Jeff Parker, near Plum Point; Howard Co.: Anne & Ken Hart, Elaine & Dave Pardoe at Patuxent River Park. Unusually high number (3) for a May Count.

Sedge Wren, Allegany Co.: Teresa Simons & Mark Weatherholt at Pinto Marsh. As noted last year, a species in decline.

Golden-crowned Kinglet, Talbot Co.: Jeff Effinger. The only Golden-crown not at a previously documented breeding site.

Loggerhead Shrike, Caroline Co.: Inez Glime, Federalsburg; Washington Co.: Bill & Nina Wells, Ken Tyson, Mondell Road. Better than average for the 1980's.

Brewster's Warbler, Allegany Co.: Ray Kiddy at C & O Canal between Oldtown & Spring Gap; Kent Co.: Floyd Parks.

Henslow's Sparrow, Garrett Co.: Connie Skipper & Jeff Opel, weedy field along Chestnut Grove Road; Gayle & Richard Farrar, 2 in field near Friendsville where they nested last year. First Garrett County May Count records since 1974. A species in decline?

Fox Sparrow, Frederick Co.: Gas House Pike near Dance Hall Road, Melvin D. Bennett. A very late date, but details sufficient.

As usual, details were needed for the unusual. Each County Compiler was given a printout of the May Count tallies for the years 1963-1988 to assist in deciding which birds needed explanation. All of the above and everything in Table 1 passed through our review. A bird did not have to be rare to raise an eyebrow. The jump in Chimney Swifts resulted from a single report: Alice and David Nelson counted 1140 funneling into the "traditional chimney" in Hamden, Baltimore City; this phenomenon is common in the Fall, but seldom reported in the Spring. Both Dave Czaplak in the District of Columbia and Floyd Parks in Kent County expressed surprise in the high numbers of Bonaparte's Gulls; Harry Armistead commented on good numbers of Double-crested Cormorants, Forster's Terns, and Bald Eagles.

No one is exempt from writing details, even for "trivial" birds if they are at the wrong place at the wrong time. Bob Ringler sent notes on Winter Wren, Rusty Blackbird, and Golden-crowned Kinglet; Dave Czaplak described a Red-breasted Nuthatch. I submitted the notes on a Greater Scaup to John Fales, the Calvert County Compiler, if he did not accept them, then they would not have made the list. All of the notes are filed with the data sheets from every county so some future investigator can judge the basis for each report.

Table 1. Statewide Bird Count, May 13, 1989

Species	Garr.	Alle.	Wash.	Fred.	Carr.	D.C.	Mont.	Howa.	Balt.	Harf.	Cec.
Common Loon	8	2	-	-	3	-	-	1	8	1	-
Pied-billed Grebe	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	-
Horned Grebe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eared Grebe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brown Pelican	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Great Cormorant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Double-crested Cormorant	15	1	-	-	-	2	2	3	98	11	5
American Bittern	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	2	-	-
Least Bittern	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Great Blue Heron	4	3	8	7	9	8	10	13	59	75	29
Great Egret	-	1	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	2
Snowy Egret	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	6	-	-
Little Blue Heron	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tricolored Heron	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cattle Egret	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	13
Green-backed Heron	7	12	7	21	11	2	10	12	13	10	4
Black-crowned Night-Heron	-	-	-	-	-	58	-	-	12	-	5
Yellow-crowned Night-Heron	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-
Glossy Ibis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tundra Swan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mute Swan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	-
Snow Goose	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canada Goose	60	36	76	138	106	30	192	115	103	111	36
Wood Duck	8	76	144	27	23	18	93	15	33	9	2
Green-winged Teal	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
American Black Duck	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	10	-	-
Mallard	116	73	149	112	85	68	69	156	207	41	27
Blue-winged Teal	9	6	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	2	-
Northern Shoveler	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gadwall	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
American Wigeon	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	1	-	-	-
Canvasback	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ring-necked Duck	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Greater Scaup	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lesser Scaup	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	13	9	-
Scaup sp.	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oldsquaw	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Surf Scoter	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Goldeneye	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bufflehead	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-
Hooded Merganser	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Merganser	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	14	-	-	-
Red-breasted Merganser	6	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Ruddy Duck	9	2	-	-	4	-	-	1	6	2	-
Black Vulture	-	-	5	41	10	1	-	22	8	14	6
Turkey Vulture	18	19	78	89	56	3	10	114	153	67	31
Osprey	4	3	1	1	2	1	2	7	8	11	7
Bald Eagle (ad./imm.unk.)	-	-	-	0/1/0	-	-	1/0/0	-	-	4/3/0	2/0/0
Northern Harrier	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sharp-shinned Hawk	2	-	1	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	-
Cooper's Hawk	1	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Red-shouldered Hawk	2	1	3	7	2	1	13	39	34	5	2
Broad-winged Hawk	3	5	4	2	21	-	1	7	12	3	3
Red-tailed Hawk	3	4	7	5	16	1	1	13	19	17	5
American Kestrel	9	6	7	14	8	-	2	9	11	8	2
Merlin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peregrine Falcon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-
Ring-necked Pheasant	1	-	7	9	15	-	-	1	25	-	-
Ruffed Grouse	15	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wild Turkey	7	15	8	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	1

Table 1 (cont.). Statewide Bird Count, May 13, 1989

Pr.G.	Anne	Calv.	Chas.	St.M.	Kent	QuAn.	Caro.	Talb.	Dorc.	Wico.	Some.	Worc.	Total	Co's.
-	19	27	-	6	2	4	-	9	15	-	5	-	110	14
-	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	12	8
-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2
-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1
-	287	47	23	89	8	9	-	8	210	37	64	20	939	19
1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	7
1	-	3	-	-	4	1	-	-	5	-	-	-	15	6
26	74	27	159	46	179	64	41	41	70	4	16	5	977	24
4	1	8	-	7	2	10	-	12	25	2	36	16	129	15
-	1	3	-	4	3	14	1	20	45	4	17	7	127	13
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	5	-	8	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	11	-	12	2
-	13	6	2	-	19	31	-	242	1	9	1	73	411	12
10	24	11	9	13	10	14	4	18	9	1	10	-	242	23
-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	9	-	87	6
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	5	3
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	46	107	159	3
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
1	11	-	2	1	7	9	-	22	56	-	-	-	120	9
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
145	18	3	32	21	127	34	20	50	100	34	14	19	1620	24
9	9	32	19	13	11	44	26	10	10	-	-	-	631	21
-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	10	-	-	-	31	3
11	1	2	-	-	6	59	3	1	15	3	16	-	132	12
43	130	22	79	47	888	72	117	174	55	36	36	33	2835	24
-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	9	-	4	-	38	9
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	6	-	2	-	20	4
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	3
-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	6	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1
-	3	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	3
-	4	8	2	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	51	7
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	0
-	-	12	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	5	2
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
-	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41	4
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	2
-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	4
-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	6
-	2	-	5	-	7	-	-	19	-	-	-	-	57	10
-	2	5	3	5	12	7	5	14	5	-	-	-	165	17
17	86	33	38	48	140	130	255	101	65	59	21	13	1644	24
9	63	36	31	35	34	20	16	30	40	12	29	5	407	24
-	1/2/2	0/2/0	6/0/0	4/3/1	9/6/0	6/2/0	3/0/0	5/0/0	14/24/0	0/2/0	-	2/0/0	57/45/3	15
-	1	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	8	1	-	-	14	6
-	3	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	13	8
1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	7
2	6	2	5	4	-	3	5	-	2	-	-	-	138	19
1	25	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	89	14
6	2	4	8	7	10	10	10	13	8	6	3	-	178	23
1	3	-	2	1	3	5	5	-	-	1	-	1	98	19
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	7	2
-	1	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	6	-	-	-	70	9
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	3
-	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	-	-	1	-	-	40	9

Table 1 (cont.). Statewide Bird Count, May 13, 1989

Species	Garr.	Alle.	Wash.	Fred.	Carr.	D.C.	Mont.	Howa.	Balt.	Harf.	Cecil.
Northern Bobwhite	-	4	27	4	1	1	3	13	8	7	4
Black Rail	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clapper Rail	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
King Rail	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Virginia Rail	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Sora	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Common Moorhen	-	2	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	-
American Coot	1	2	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Sandhill Crane	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Black-bellied Plover	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Semipalmated Plover	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Killdeer	51	13	28	26	24	1	5	28	17	7	2
American Oystercatcher	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Black-necked Stilt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Greater Yellowlegs	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	2
Lesser Yellowlegs	34	2	-	1	1	11	-	1	3	4	-
Solitary Sandpiper	12	10	3	19	15	2	11	18	29	18	2
Willet	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spotted Sandpiper	90	18	10	15	18	13	19	28	33	6	-
Upland Sandpiper	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ruddy Turnstone	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sanderling	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Semipalmated Sandpiper	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Western Sandpiper	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Least Sandpiper	-	-	-	26	-	-	-	4	-	7	-
White-rumped Sandpiper	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pectoral Sandpiper	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dunlin	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stilt Sandpiper	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Short-billed Dowitcher	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Snipe	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
American Woodcock	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-
Wilson's Phalarope	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laughing Gull	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	-	6
Bonaparte's Gull	22	12	-	-	3	120	-	-	35	25	-
Ring-billed Gull	514	59	18	-	1	852	6	30	752	290	156
Herring Gull	1	-	-	-	-	1	66	-	17	-	43
Great Black-backed Gull	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	21	1
Gull sp.	50	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Caspian Tern	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
Royal Tern	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Tern	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-
Forster's Tern	10	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	6	2	2
Sterna sp.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Least Tern	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	8	-
Black Tern	16	3	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Black Skimmer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rock Dove	99	168	314	159	172	162	64	343	760	199	22
Mourning Dove	88	97	215	284	240	67	166	411	486	258	80
Black-billed Cuckoo	-	5	1	4	6	-	4	9	3	1	-
Yellow-billed Cuckoo	-	3	15	18	12	2	33	39	25	3	1
Common Barn-Owl	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eastern Screech-Owl	-	2	-	1	1	1	-	1	5	1	3
Great Horned Owl	1	-	-	2	1	1	-	5	2	2	-
Barred Owl	8	1	5	3	3	-	11	-	5	3	3
Common Nighthawk	-	6	2	1	1	2	5	-	1	1	1
Chuck-will's-widow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Whip-poor-will	-	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	1	-
Chimney Swift	49	50	191	116	51	67	62	132	1451	67	63
Ruby-throated Hummingbird	13	7	7	5	15	3	9	12	25	13	13

Table 1 (cont.). Statewide Bird Count, May 13, 1989

Pr.G.	Anne	Calv.	Chas.	St.M.	Kent	QuAn.	Caro.	Talb.	Dorc.	Wico.	Some.	Worc.	Total	Co's.
8	21	8	27	20	38	44	47	55	16	22	20	7	405	23
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	15	1
-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	6	3
-	-	3	-	-	4	-	-	6	3	-	-	-	16	4
-	6	9	2	1	21	-	-	21	60	-	3	-	128	10
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	3	13	2	-	2	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	29	7
-	-	2	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	14	5
-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	6
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
-	1	-	-	2	68	-	-	-	12	-	-	59	142	5
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	1	-	-	3	5	-	20	-	24	1	-	-	55	7
9	7	2	5	15	15	27	71	12	2	11	5	1	384	24
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	11	2	14	3
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	1
9	5	1	-	3	3	4	27	23	10	8	2	-	105	15
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	-	1	1	-	4	17	16	41	5	1	-	-	145	17
2	6	13	6	1	2	6	3	9	3	-	-	-	190	21
-	-	-	-	2	1	2	-	-	25	-	11	22	63	6
10	17	10	13	7	6	6	14	11	1	2	-	-	347	21
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	6	-	-	1	9	3
-	-	2	-	2	3	-	-	-	12	-	-	8	27	5
-	6	2	-	-	10	2	-	28	16	1	-	-	63	7
-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
-	31	6	-	-	27	71	9	34	80	81	-	-	377	12
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	1	-	-	5	2
-	-	-	-	-	12	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	3
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	400	-	-	42	449	5
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1
-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	6	10	-	6	4	31	6
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	4
-	1	1	1	1	3	-	-	-	6	-	-	2	26	11
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	1
-	837	255	113	628	988	249	681	411	500	1776	71	103	6647	15
-	2	9	-	1	257	20	-	45	1	-	-	-	552	13
24	910	232	292	87	1522	125	45	98	10	2	2	57	6084	23
-	223	53	43	77	558	20	-	23	75	41	1000	30	2271	16
-	4	3	2	1	32	-	-	3	6	-	15	12	101	12
-	440	-	-	139	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	630	0
-	30	3	2	2	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	7
-	-	58	67	14	-	4	-	-	9	6	-	60	218	7
-	-	12	-	14	2	6	-	3	40	-	-	22	112	9
25	13	52	6	9	27	7	28	31	225	3	36	6	490	19
-	-	-	-	32	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	0
-	-	15	-	3	3	7	-	-	3	-	-	12	54	8
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	4
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	48	54	2
33	162	2	22	24	61	63	155	34	1	21	3	17	3060	24
60	170	86	146	152	114	89	90	103	20	55	15	22	3514	24
-	1	-	-	-	7	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	45	12
12	6	2	16	7	30	17	23	15	9	-	-	-	288	20
-	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	7	4
-	4	3	-	4	7	1	3	3	3	-	-	-	43	16
1	-	2	3	6	26	7	8	9	13	-	-	-	89	16
1	-	5	10	1	8	5	7	1	3	-	-	-	83	18
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	10	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	36	15
1	2	5	1	9	3	5	2	2	15	-	-	10	57	12
1	-	3	9	7	-	-	4	-	-	1	-	-	34	10
280	100	35	205	78	119	31	101	64	25	7	11	4	3359	24
4	7	7	7	11	25	13	15	14	3	4	3	2	237	24

Table 1 (cont.). Statewide Bird Count, May 13, 1989

Species	Garr.	Alle.	Wash.	Fred.	Carr.	D.C.	Mont.	Howa.	Balt.	Harf.	Cecl.
Belted Kingfisher	9	3	12	10	6	3	6	12	32	18	2
Red-headed Woodpecker	-	1	6	3	-	-	-	2	1	1	-
Red-bellied Woodpecker	12	19	100	97	60	31	96	216	219	46	55
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Downy Woodpecker	42	23	54	72	27	17	37	54	79	15	14
Hairy Woodpecker	11	5	8	8	4	1	11	17	20	5	6
Northern Flicker	28	23	54	45	40	32	35	64	131	46	24
Pileated Woodpecker	4	17	28	31	9	4	28	12	18	10	1
Olive-sided Flycatcher	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Eastern Wood-Pewee	-	9	13	13	5	1	15	29	27	3	6
Acadian Flycatcher	1	4	26	45	17	1	78	125	52	17	9
Alder Flycatcher	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Willow Flycatcher	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-
Least Flycatcher	6	2	-	-	1	1	1	2	-	2	-
<i>Empidonax</i> sp.	15	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Eastern Phoebe	31	36	46	50	39	2	22	62	66	15	14
Great Crested Flycatcher	6	32	61	68	8	20	40	43	70	8	4
Eastern Kingbird	19	42	81	65	54	22	35	122	117	80	14
Horned Lark	5	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-
Purple Martin	9	1	84	53	60	-	15	32	31	11	6
Tree Swallow	221	104	135	26	13	5	80	69	43	51	58
N. Rough-winged Swallow	12	30	144	40	22	14	15	44	91	28	3
Bank Swallow	46	2	3	2	203	2	2	13	13	43	-
Cliff Swallow	220	15	3	3	12	-	-	30	26	-	-
Barn Swallow	1099	328	293	134	467	18	75	282	565	189	78
Blue Jay	201	56	190	216	183	43	188	608	650	251	108
American Crow	182	109	438	295	180	125	172	284	708	176	83
Fish Crow	-	3	14	24	41	15	19	22	12	39	8
Crow sp.	-	13	20	-	50	-	4	208	7	16	-
Common Raven	2	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Black-capped Chickadee	168	42	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carolina Chickadee	-	-	86	107	61	70	147	175	291	51	56
Tufted Titmouse	55	73	94	140	56	60	96	234	271	44	59
Red-breasted Nuthatch	3	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1
White-breasted Nuthatch	42	17	20	38	10	9	20	57	49	11	8
Brown-headed Nuthatch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brown Creeper	1	6	3	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-
Carolina Wren	6	47	114	81	58	52	132	99	170	27	27
House Wren	43	27	134	123	43	25	97	74	124	21	10
Winter Wren	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sedge Wren	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marsh Wren	2	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	-	-
Golden-crowned Kinglet	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	82	5	3	4	3	2	3	5	2	2	-
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	30	80	72	99	87	24	142	143	167	52	24
Eastern Bluebird	45	22	141	64	49	2	57	124	80	52	11
Veery	39	-	1	5	9	27	12	22	83	10	5
Gray-cheeked Thrush	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Swainson's Thrush	-	2	3	1	2	12	3	4	9	1	-
Hermit Thrush	2	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	7	-	2
Wood Thrush	55	29	40	90	61	42	83	278	238	98	95
American Robin	248	352	493	377	319	118	92	601	628	352	212
Gray Catbird	78	62	147	266	311	132	173	589	588	182	123
Northern Mockingbird	1	12	87	109	117	41	38	229	190	114	54
Brown Thrasher	15	17	15	18	26	10	3	19	41	16	18
Water Pipit	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	3	-	-	-
Cedar Waxwing	20	59	68	20	28	69	82	49	179	11	2
Loggerhead Shrike	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
European Starling	157	344	722	1100	427	408	317	971	1709	825	148
White-eyed Vireo	1	24	14	22	52	7	30	127	146	86	22

Table 1 (cont.). Statewide Bird Count, May 13, 1989

Pr.G.	Anne	Calv.	Chas.	St.M.	Kent	QuAn.	Caro.	Talb.	Dorc.	Wico.	Some.	Worc.	Total	Co's.
1	12	3	1	1	3	6	10	2	1	1	-	-	154	22
-	-	-	8	2	1	-	-	5	4	5	-	2	41	13
10	70	16	68	39	66	58	47	60	10	13	3	3	1414	24
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
8	39	9	18	11	26	7	16	10	5	12	5	8	608	24
2	8	2	2	4	7	3	2	4	2	5	-	3	140	23
14	34	11	16	17	23	32	15	27	20	12	7	8	758	24
7	4	3	8	1	1	2	6	7	4	2	-	1	208	23
-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2
3	5	14	15	15	19	24	18	19	5	15	6	2	281	23
11	29	16	37	15	13	9	26	10	1	9	4	1	566	24
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	2
-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	9
-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	0
12	9	9	22	7	18	15	32	11	-	-	-	-	518	20
4	27	10	9	12	51	33	81	51	25	37	6	8	714	24
34	92	37	53	35	52	40	43	43	30	12	10	5	1137	24
-	-	-	-	7	59	14	29	11	6	4	-	1	139	11
30	24	55	76	54	219	100	235	80	45	87	44	11	1362	23
350	76	118	22	60	232	33	84	91	60	10	11	-	1952	23
4	21	9	5	11	86	3	9	5	-	-	-	-	596	20
10	24	73	4	1	37	7	8	9	-	-	-	-	502	19
3	9	1	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	329	11
49	328	263	191	363	246	313	267	226	125	32	120	39	6110	24
42	1160	97	52	87	175	64	91	62	7	21	6	10	4568	24
62	580	84	130	149	79	105	152	73	25	23	15	38	4267	24
3	39	7	15	28	36	59	37	131	70	14	75	5	716	23
-	168	-	47	28	-	12	-	13	-	-	-	-	586	0
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	4
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	215	4
50	98	29	92	73	121	56	86	50	20	21	15	21	1776	22
37	98	20	102	60	77	21	80	56	20	46	4	24	1827	24
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	3
5	6	-	11	-	1	1	3	2	1	-	-	2	313	20
-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	4	4	-	2	1	19	5
-	-	1	-	10	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	26	10
21	106	26	65	47	100	50	52	58	15	28	8	10	1399	24
15	33	3	5	2	29	7	13	7	10	17	13	4	879	24
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
-	13	24	5	2	30	1	4	1	50	-	7	-	163	13
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	4	3
-	1	1	1	1	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	120	16
14	73	20	72	21	62	13	12	26	3	6	1	5	1248	24
35	23	55	62	87	59	46	165	91	35	16	28	3	1352	24
3	1	26	-	2	23	2	3	5	1	-	-	-	279	19
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
1	1	25	-	-	8	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	75	14
-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	6
51	90	12	77	62	259	77	96	110	15	32	6	4	2000	24
132	248	70	172	214	1545	247	261	345	55	120	22	46	7269	24
63	175	35	39	25	179	75	34	37	20	21	4	10	3368	24
29	101	39	72	125	104	120	111	102	12	32	19	20	1878	24
9	34	17	17	18	36	9	50	14	2	5	7	9	425	24
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	10	4
36	177	112	130	129	6	5	31	28	-	16	-	-	1257	21
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
195	323	107	207	284	567	298	472	196	75	250	45	60	10204	24
17	89	38	72	38	53	15	46	17	12	34	5	8	975	24

Table 1 (cont.). Statewide Bird Count, May 13, 1989

Species	Garr.	Alle.	Wash.	Fred.	Carr.	D.C.	Mont.	Hova.	Balt.	Harf.	Cecil
Solitary Vireo	23	2	1	1	1	1	-	4	5	1	-
Yellow-throated Vireo	-	3	2	8	17	-	12	38	25	9	3
Warbling Vireo	-	1	98	15	6	5	13	9	3	12	1
Red-eyed Vireo	22	47	45	95	104	77	175	333	429	116	74
Blue-winged Warbler	4	3	2	6	10	6	2	18	37	17	5
Brewster's Warbler	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Golden-winged Warbler	3	21	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	-
Tennessee Warbler	6	2	-	-	1	1	4	1	8	-	-
Nashville Warbler	22	2	-	-	-	8	-	1	5	-	1
Northern Parula	20	6	10	23	28	37	80	99	144	24	22
Yellow Warbler	79	53	40	48	46	15	26	95	136	75	17
Chestnut-sided Warbler	44	19	1	5	1	23	5	35	47	3	-
Magnolia Warbler	26	8	3	5	1	17	7	6	41	23	-
Cape May Warbler	20	3	4	3	-	1	2	-	6	-	-
Blk.-thro't'd. Blue Warbler	33	24	1	7	9	47	17	53	138	13	6
Yel.-rumped (Myrtle) Warbler	365	88	51	122	63	107	102	198	334	117	10
Blk.-thro't'd. Green Warbler	66	16	3	7	5	19	15	12	49	19	12
Blackburnian Warbler	35	9	2	3	2	6	2	1	26	2	2
Yellow-throated Warbler	-	-	6	-	3	2	25	1	3	4	-
Pine Warbler	-	6	-	-	4	-	-	6	7	-	-
Prairie Warbler	1	16	13	8	16	-	23	38	60	36	4
Palm Warbler	5	3	-	-	1	-	-	2	1	1	-
Bay-breasted Warbler	9	1	-	-	1	4	1	2	10	3	-
Blackpoll Warbler	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	5	12	1	1
Cerulean Warbler	-	5	2	1	15	-	12	8	9	5	6
Black-and-white Warbler	24	4	1	3	17	17	11	42	103	26	5
American Redstart	67	50	11	23	33	29	48	134	201	42	29
Prothonotary Warbler	-	1	5	3	-	2	28	-	3	1	1
Worm-eating Warbler	1	10	2	5	7	-	3	19	18	6	6
Ovenbird	56	19	5	16	25	38	32	176	184	34	43
Northern Waterthrush	17	1	2	-	2	3	7	4	17	3	2
Louisiana Waterthrush	8	6	2	9	11	-	12	29	16	7	5
Kentucky Warbler	1	2	-	6	17	-	6	48	35	10	20
Mourning Warbler	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-
Common Yellowthroat	113	48	32	61	104	41	77	213	372	83	35
Hooded Warbler	8	11	-	-	12	3	1	24	23	2	1
Wilson's Warbler	3	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	11	2	-
Canada Warbler	6	1	-	-	10	4	2	8	43	4	1
Yellow-breasted Chat	-	14	12	6	9	-	13	28	21	10	3
Summer Tanager	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Scarlet Tanager	37	60	15	59	30	44	50	141	200	37	35
Northern Cardinal	60	99	306	278	182	81	319	474	682	243	132
Rose-breasted Grosbeak	67	15	99	10	12	5	11	9	89	7	5
Blue Grosbeak	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	-
Indigo Bunting	19	94	73	87	66	8	112	191	233	117	41
Dickcissel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rufous-sided Towhee	125	77	48	62	46	44	43	163	209	55	44
Chipping Sparrow	147	141	134	59	87	33	39	76	433	90	40
Field Sparrow	52	63	27	33	82	-	35	71	68	55	26
Vesper Sparrow	1	-	3	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	1
Savannah Sparrow	23	3	-	1	4	1	2	3	21	1	-
Grasshopper Sparrow	5	6	13	10	23	-	2	25	5	7	4
Henslow's Sparrow	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sharp-tailed Sparrow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Seaside Sparrow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fox Sparrow	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Song Sparrow	173	76	139	132	97	66	72	145	210	49	38
Lincoln's Sparrow	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-
Swamp Sparrow	49	5	-	2	2	3	2	12	36	4	-
White-throated Sparrow	53	47	18	50	78	151	48	41	216	14	3

Table 1 (cont.). Statewide Bird Count, May 13, 1989

Pr.G.	Anne	Calv.	Chas.	St.M.	Kent	QuAn.	Caro.	Talb.	Dorc.	Wico.	Some.	Worc.	Total	Co.s.
-	4	-	-	-	10	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	55	13
2	5	12	14	1	6	1	6	5	-	4	-	-	173	19
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	164	11
68	179	124	159	85	119	35	100	74	12	25	7	2	2506	24
-	7	-	2	-	9	1	-	5	2	-	-	-	136	17
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	0
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	5
-	-	-	1	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	9
-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	9
22	57	36	82	26	63	11	6	36	6	3	1	-	642	23
9	45	15	21	6	185	14	5	28	15	1	2	-	976	23
1	7	-	6	-	7	-	-	12	1	-	-	-	217	16
-	3	1	2	1	35	2	-	1	3	-	-	-	185	18
-	2	2	-	-	4	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	49	11
2	13	2	7	3	41	3	1	29	2	-	-	-	451	21
10	198	11	44	28	527	20	12	80	12	2	4	35	2538	24
-	5	-	4	-	40	-	1	18	2	2	-	-	295	18
-	1	-	3	-	13	1	-	10	1	-	-	-	119	17
1	3	12	9	6	2	2	1	4	3	2	1	-	90	19
4	17	19	32	33	10	8	16	48	40	24	3	25	302	17
13	33	3	60	22	4	5	16	17	4	18	2	10	422	23
-	1	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	10
2	3	-	2	-	8	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	55	13
-	6	4	23	5	17	3	4	21	3	1	3	-	113	19
-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	68	10
3	48	15	21	17	29	5	7	38	5	7	-	4	452	23
11	41	16	26	12	69	3	-	35	5	1	-	-	886	21
-	5	3	13	3	5	9	44	1	3	13	2	4	149	20
2	3	2	1	2	3	1	1	10	1	6	2	-	111	22
28	52	9	56	38	63	22	43	30	15	38	9	14	1045	24
-	3	3	4	1	6	1	3	1	-	1	-	-	81	19
-	2	2	10	16	1	3	9	4	-	4	-	2	158	20
2	4	12	13	17	17	8	7	19	-	4	1	1	250	21
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	3
34	160	62	67	45	192	78	49	61	70	22	19	12	2050	24
10	15	15	48	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	176	15
-	3	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	8
-	4	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	87	14
10	28	6	32	18	32	14	13	19	13	11	3	2	317	22
-	-	19	7	14	5	1	9	5	11	12	3	4	91	12
28	32	27	48	16	40	7	28	51	2	9	-	2	998	23
53	142	83	142	204	406	179	136	175	35	43	22	12	4488	24
-	4	7	4	-	9	1	2	15	7	-	-	-	358	19
6	13	25	11	10	27	24	70	32	20	11	4	3	263	17
27	72	63	163	114	117	87	90	73	25	24	14	2	1912	24
-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
20	69	36	71	51	75	43	33	18	15	36	4	20	1407	24
28	62	43	84	82	109	69	78	60	30	31	17	3	1955	24
13	40	12	63	21	53	68	20	24	7	20	2	2	857	23
-	-	1	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	19	8
1	2	13	-	8	5	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	86	14
-	11	13	11	-	55	17	17	2	6	2	-	-	242	20
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1
-	-	10	-	1	-	-	-	4	15	-	-	-	30	4
-	2	12	-	1	-	-	-	-	50	-	30	-	95	5
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
24	44	23	34	35	42	37	18	13	5	6	6	4	1488	24
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	7	5
2	5	1	3	-	8	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	136	16
21	70	6	27	4	15	24	5	3	6	-	-	-	900	21

Table 1 (cont.). Statewide Bird Count, May 13, 1989

Species	Garr.	Alle.	Wash.	Fred.	Carr.	D.C.	Mont.	Howa.	Balt.	Harl.	Cecl.
White-crowned Sparrow	17	6	7	6	7	1	-	10	5	7	-
Dark-eyed Junco	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	8	-	-
Bobolink	42	10	53	237	7	2	-	514	159	280	3
Red-winged Blackbird	221	222	195	340	325	65	139	490	502	162	171
Eastern Meadowlark	35	43	54	71	51	-	7	18	21	23	13
Rusty Blackbird	3	1	1	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	2
Boat-tailed Grackle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Grackle	195	219	870	920	579	47	155	723	718	538	619
Brown-headed Cowbird	99	61	92	182	155	31	86	201	293	76	59
Orchard Oriole	-	7	6	6	-	5	15	13	15	21	8
Baltimore Oriole	37	36	172	81	33	27	63	99	155	61	20
Purple Finch	22	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-
House Finch	74	124	251	187	145	136	155	289	618	158	110
American Goldfinch	130	269	272	259	227	60	379	486	848	160	45
House Sparrow	55	110	296	194	185	213	76	169	427	77	42
Total Individuals	7552	5173	8929	8897	7184	4519	5971	13851	21275	7342	3731
Total Species	155	153	126	130	142	121	130	131	162	140	120
	NEW HIGH	NEW HIGH	11th High	3rd High	NEW HIGH	NEW HIGH	19th (tie)	13th (tie)	6th (tie)	NEW HIGH	2nd HIGH
Observers	20	23	41	25	14	7	31	51	83	30	13
Parties	15	13	12	12	8	4	17	19	36	10	9
Party-miles: Foot	27.0	40.5	40.0	37.0	25.0	24.0	77.1	126.0	143.5	41.3	23.0
Car	425.5	375.0	313.0	343.0	168.0	22.0	48.0	391.0	186.0	397.7	143.0
Boat	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Miles	452.5	415.5	353.0	380.0	193.0	46.0	125.1	517.0	329.5	439.0	166.0
Party-hours: Foot	42.0	36.0	50.5	50.0	31.0	29.5	81.2	131.0	195.3	39.5	45.0
Car	43.8	42.5	40.0	32.0	16.0	2.5	3.2	25.0	24.5	37.0	14.0
Boat	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Feeder-watch	15.3	0.0	23.0	0.0	6.0	0.0	3.0	2.0	7.5	0.0	0.0
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Hours	101.0	78.5	113.5	82.0	53.0	32.0	87.4	158.0	227.3	76.5	59.0
Hours "Owling"	0.5	4.5	0.0	2.0	1.0	0.5	0.5	2.0	4.0	6.8	2.0
Miles "Owling"	0.1	5.0	0.0	6.0	7.0	0.0	0.5	5.0	3.5	57.7	40.0
Time at Start	530	445	630	515	515	430	445	530	530	400	530
Time at End	2100	2130	1900	1830	2215	1730	1900	2030	2100	1945	2200
Temperature: Pre-dawn	36	42	44	40		55	45	40	43	45	50
AM	44	46	44	45	50	65	50	45	46	48	50
Noon	55	50	56	65	65	65	60	55	65	68	65
PM	49	55	62	60	60		65	65	60	65	65
Night	56								56		50
Wind: Pre-dawn	0	0	0	light		Var 5		light	NW 3-5	5	light
AM	0	0	0	and	E 5	S 5	0.5	all	NW 3-5	5	and
Noon	0	0	lt. SW	variable			0.5	day	NW 3-5	5-10	variable
PM	S 7	0	SW				0-3		NW 3-5	5	
Night	0	0							NW 3-5		
% Clouds: Pre-dawn	100	100		50		0	fog	pt.	80	90	100
AM	100	100	50	50	fog	0	0-100	pt.	80	90	100
Noon	100	100	100	25	50	50	5-90	mostly	55	30	50
PM	100	100	100	100	100		35-100	mostly	100	50	40
Night	100	100							100		100
Precipitation: Pre-dawn	occ.	occ.		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
AM	slight	slight	0	0	0	0	trace	0	0	0	0
Noon	drizzle	drizzle	0	0	0	0	0	0	trace	0	trace
PM			showers	trace	heavy		showers	trace	trace	0	0
Night	trace								0	0	trace

Table 1 (cont.). Statewide Bird Count, May 13, 1989

Pr.G.	Anne	Calv.	Chas.	St.M.	Kent	QuAn.	Caro.	Talb.	Dorc.	Wico.	Some.	Worc.	Total	Co's.
1	5	1	-	1	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	80	15
1	2	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	16	7
5	36	206	30	228	259	31	77	310	7	-	-	-	2496	20
69	505	248	371	496	975	635	485	300	350	57	146	54	7523	24
2	7	17	21	44	45	18	11	19	30	2	16	5	573	23
-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	21	7
-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	10	-	27	4	42	4
79	327	357	501	713	814	934	1193	493	450	187	128	165	11924	24
74	43	49	77	92	361	62	221	72	35	51	7	22	2501	24
9	9	32	26	18	74	36	73	73	40	20	11	1	518	22
10	14	1	7	5	53	12	36	26	4	1	-	-	953	22
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	3
123	247	57	70	58	170	39	87	136	10	20	7	18	3289	24
181	229	105	55	96	488	63	123	183	15	31	6	20	4730	24
107	136	80	97	167	390	128	273	50	25	33	34	10	3374	24
3265	11392	4672	6116	6803	16376	6192	8065	6775	4733	4003	2617	1686	177121	
115	160	162	136	145	170	141	122	148	161	109	101	95	250	
25th	8th	NEW	NEW	NEW	3rd	NEW	19th	5th	2nd	4th	5th	18th	4th	
	High	HIGH	HIGH	HIGH	(tie)	HIGH	(tie)	High	High	High	High	High	High	
15	23	12	9	10	12	16	28	6	4	9	8	5	495	
6	13	6	5	7	5	8	12	4	1	6	4	3	235	
13.0	42.0	25.5	19.0	47.0	13.0	16.0	28.0	14.8	2.0	2.0	2.0	3.0	831.7	
38.0	118.0	95.0	349.0	264.0	265.0	408.6	391.0	347.0	145.0	126.0	40.0	115.0	5513.8	
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	6.6	0.0	0.0	1.0	20.0	0.0	30.6	
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	
51.0	160.0	120.5	368.0	311.0	278.0	427.6	426.6	361.8	147.0	129.0	62.0	118.0	6377.1	
21.5	79.0	43.5	35.0	36.5	18.5	17.0	33.0	22.6	11.0	16.5	25.0	10.0	1100.1	
5.5	8.0	3.8	17.5	26.5	29.0	43.0	46.0	15.9	3.0	6.0	2.0	6.5	493.1	
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	4.5	0.0	0.0	1.5	6.0	0.0	17.0	
0.0	10.0	15.5	7.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	11.0	0.0	0.0	4.5	0.0	1.5	108.0	
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	
27.0	97.0	62.8	59.5	63.0	47.5	66.8	95.0	38.5	14.0	28.5	33.0	18.0	1718.7	
1.5	1.5	3.0	6.0	8.5	6.5	5.0	1.0	3.0	7.0	0.3	0.5	0.0	67.6	
1.5	0.5	34.0	57.0	102.5	42.5	41.0	10.0	25.0	50.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	490.1	
430	400	300	400	300	115	400	200	300	0000	530	?	700	0000	
?	1800	1900	2030	2345	1800	1800	2030	1750	2200	?	2200	2000	2345	
40	40	40	46	45	46	45	41	37	44	50	?	?	?	
45	55	53	44	50	50	50	42	39		50	?	?	?	
65	65	64	68	75	59	63	66	57	70	68	?	?	?	
55	60	65	60	63	66	60	66	55	70	65	?	?	?	
50		54		65			48	50			?	?	?	
VAR 10	0	0	light	NW 5	0	0	0	5 E	var	S	?	?	?	
VAR 10	0	W 5	light	NW 7	0	3	0	5E	South	?	?	?	?	
VAR 10	SE 10	W 10	and	NW 10	lt., var.	5-10	E 10	15 SE	to West	?	?	?	?	
VAR 10	ESE 10	W 15	variable	NW 10	SE 15	5-10	SE 15	5 SE	0	?	?	?	?	
W 10				NW 5				5 SE	to 15		?	?	?	
10 80 & fog		fog	fog	patchy	100	0 & fog	80	50	var	20	?	?	?	
80 & fog		15	10	none	90	15 & fog	100	75	none	?	?	?	?	
50	40-70	50	0	to	50	90	50	15	to	?	?	?	?	
50		70	70	100	90	50	50	35	100%	?	?	?	?	
100								35			?	?	?	
0	0	0	0	0	drizzle	0	0	0	occ.	0	?	?	?	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	fog	slight	?	?	?	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	drizzle		?	?	?	
0	0	trace	trace	0	trace	0	0	0			?	?	?	
0			0	0			0	0			?	?	?	

Table 2 contains the same species listed in last year's Table 2, but there are some changes to the content. For each species, the number of birds per 100 party-hours has been calculated along with the average for each of five 5-year periods from previous May Counts. It should be noted that each of the counts in the period 1963-1987 was conducted on the first Saturday of May. To determine the average, the number of birds per 100 party-hours was determined for each year in the period and the sum divided by 5. The highest individual value and lowest individual value within the 25-year span are included to give an indication of the variation. All of the species that were "significantly up" (all traditional late migrants) last year when we moved the count from the first to the second Saturday in May are again noticeably higher than the 5-year averages. Although five of these are higher than the highest of the 1963-1987 period, they are all lower than last year. The species that were "significantly down" (all departing winter residents) last year are for the most part well below the values of the 5-year averages, but again, not as far down as last year's results. Bonaparte's Gull is exceptional: rather than drop, as might be predicted, it occurred in the highest abundance ever recorded on a May Count, with major flocks in the District of Columbia and Kent County.

Table 2. Species with the greatest changes from the period 1963-1987 (reflecting the impact of the late date in 1989)

	1989	Avg. 1963-67	Avg. 1968-72	Avg. 1973-77	Avg. 1978-82	Avg. 1983-87	Highest 1963-87	Lowest 1963-87
Species significantly up (all traditional late migrants)								
Canada Warbler	5.06	6.01	2.32	1.70	0.54	1.09	6.18	0.00
Eastern Wood-Pewee	16.36	5.95	4.27	3.51	2.62	7.73	23.71	1.35
Bay-breasted Warbler	3.20	0.27	0.89	1.56	0.72	0.74	5.32	0.00
Acadian Flycatcher	32.37	8.96	8.78	6.96	2.68	7.83	22.85	0.68
Indigo Bunting	111.31	19.48	22.75	25.21	14.82	28.10	72.01	2.21
Common Nighthawk	2.10	0.84	0.61	1.13	0.62	0.80	1.52	0.00
Yellow-billed Cuckoo	16.77	3.26	3.81	2.31	5.33	3.49	11.85	0.21
Blackpoll Warbler	6.58	1.51	5.27	4.27	1.74	3.63	17.42	0.15
Magnolia Warbler	10.77	3.93	2.52	4.41	1.67	3.71	13.87	0.21
Cedar Waxwing	73.18	21.73	30.91	27.11	34.26	64.13	136.48	1.96
Species significantly down (all departing winter residents)								
Water Pipit	0.58	6.43	3.44	10.51	5.90	7.56	14.49	0.86
Purple Finch	1.86	13.54	30.98	36.19	72.98	33.34	129.65	0.84
Ruddy Duck	3.32	49.59	6.85	7.04	5.88	17.62	126.68	0.70
White-throated Sparrow	52.39	214.87	213.39	213.99	320.80	216.74	588.83	69.17
Lesser Scaup	2.97	25.60	43.99	3.09	4.92	8.85	187.59	0.15
Bonaparte's Gull	32.14	3.37	6.33	4.23	12.56	3.43	18.30	0.07
Myrtle Warbler	147.75	103.22	115.85	284.31	404.78	266.77	762.78	68.10
Rusty Blackbird	1.22	9.31	2.31	9.11	5.89	5.60	90.85	1.21
American Coot	0.41	30.00	13.29	15.33	3.03	0.92	95.83	0.50
Dark-eyed Junco	0.93	10.32	8.37	3.20	4.38	2.72	33.86	0.51
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	6.99	16.49	13.02	31.86	15.76	15.72	38.86	3.70

I have taken some guidance from previous State Coordinators, especially George C. Robbins: "Any attempt to study population trends over the years through this State-wide Count must be undertaken with caution, bearing in mind that the coverage is not strictly standardized from year to year, and that counts also are affected by weather conditions. In general, the best year-to-year comparisons can be made with permanent residents, or at least with those that are not at the peak of their migration period" (*Md. Birdlife* 25:51). Table 3 contains an

assortment of species, with the birds per 100 party-hours computed the same as in Table 1. I have included a plus (+) to indicate species for which there is a strong suggestion of an increase during the 1963-1987 span and a minus (-) where the values suggest a decrease. No formal statistical tests have been performed. In general, the observed values from the second Saturday in May are within the expected range for residents; values that are higher or lower seem to coincide with long-term trends, rather than the "late date effect." Much more study is needed to evaluate the data collected by the May Count, particularly with regard to geography.

Everyone wants to know why May 13, 1989 was so good. The conclusive answer is part of what the May Count is all about. There were two weeks or so of rain, with multiple low-pressure systems, and these may have delayed some individuals. The day before the count a weak warm front (associated with a low pressure center to our north) passed through, with a weak trailing cold front brushing the area on the day of the count (triggering the drizzle and brief showers). There might be a connection with the lengthening day and phase of the moon. All of these may work together or in opposition to form the patterns. Once every year we get one more data point: in time we just might figure it out.

Table 3. Comparison of 1989 with counts from the period 1963-1987

			Avg.	Avg.	Avg.	Avg.	Avg.	Highest	Lowest
	1989	Trend	1963-67	1968-72	1973-77	1978-82	1983-87	1963-87	1963-87
Canada Goose	94.31	-	476.95	344.72	99.10	98.10	88.73	1179.00	26.52
Wood Duck	36.73		20.95	35.19	35.20	33.72	29.58	48.43	11.28
Turkey Vulture	95.71		96.14	94.26	66.25	94.10	114.86	136.27	27.18
Osprey	23.69		22.79	22.44	13.17	20.42	26.51	54.64	8.98
Red-shouldered Hawk	8.03	+	3.62	4.57	6.31	9.20	9.62	12.22	1.26
American Kestrel	5.71		4.16	4.43	6.14	7.15	6.83	8.94	2.38
Northern Bobwhite	23.58	-	89.33	104.07	65.05	34.92	37.87	120.64	24.77
Rock Dove	178.14		-	-	164.78	316.00	165.06	545.08	111.41
Belted Kingfisher	8.97		10.15	11.00	9.73	8.25	11.19	14.60	6.00
Red-headed									
Woodpecker	2.37		1.71	2.56	1.77	3.14	1.93	5.49	0.68
Downy Woodpecker	35.40		44.73	45.91	33.56	47.95	39.29	64.61	26.06
Northern Flicker	44.13		59.54	72.26	47.49	53.38	49.61	92.52	36.52
Horned Lark	8.09		12.06	12.60	8.33	7.15	10.81	17.78	4.20
Bank Swallow	29.22	-	130.87	53.85	62.67	52.86	33.92	372.19	11.45
American Crow	248.41	+	159.36	193.69	208.42	256.70	234.39	322.09	127.03
Fish Crow	41.68	+	14.52	19.16	22.44	43.99	50.89	61.24	6.86
Carolina Chickadee	103.39		91.17	90.51	91.68	101.52	104.91	164.92	57.95
Tufted Titmouse	106.36		95.95	108.03	92.44	107.05	116.27	158.70	62.25
White-breasted									
Nuthatch	18.22		8.00	12.06	11.62	14.36	13.29	19.90	4.96
American Robin	423.17		310.13	420.45	418.69	348.84	430.63	628.92	251.88
European Starling	594.03		579.59	851.90	831.26	639.06	600.74	1042.44	467.68
Worm-eating Warbler	6.46		5.96	4.44	5.89	7.00	5.66	10.02	2.70
Northern Waterthrush	4.72		3.97	3.94	4.49	4.88	4.82	9.68	1.83
Common Yellowthroat	111.34		78.29	102.97	114.91	115.56	109.03	166.39	52.90
Northern Cardinal	261.27		285.64	314.42	293.43	269.22	257.30	390.50	188.20
Rufous-sided Towhee	81.91	-	168.26	166.04	129.94	119.56	96.69	285.46	65.72
Chipping Sparrow	113.81		121.32	144.06	106.21	109.36	106.36	172.77	68.60
Field Sparrow	49.89		80.44	89.61	83.32	61.96	53.32	120.96	38.33
Seaside Sparrow	5.53		5.49	7.57	10.21	8.30	7.01	21.27	1.37
Brown-headed									
Cowbird	145.60		235.67	222.02	140.52	159.01	165.39	471.16	110.31
House Finch	191.47	+++	0.29	3.59	5.84	25.25	78.42	123.92	0.00

Once again I must express my appreciation to all of you for putting in the time and the effort. The County Compilers have assisted the effort: we are long past the era when each individual party could send its list to the State Compiler. Special thanks go not only to the M.O.S. Chapters for their support, but also the other bird clubs: the Southern Maryland Audubon Society for their coordination in Calvert, Charles and St. Mary's, the Wye Oak Audubon Society for participation in Queen Anne's, and the Garrett County "Irregulars" who would rather go birding than organize a chapter and hold meetings.

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GLAUCOUS, ICELAND, AND GREAT BLACK-BACKED GULLS IN FREDERICK COUNTY, MARYLAND

HARVEY AND MARION MUDD

On the morning of December 29, 1985, we were participating in the Sugarloaf Mountain Christmas Bird Count, covering the landfill on Reich's Ford Road in Frederick County. We were at the landfill during 8:30-10:30 a.m., observing a mixed flock of approximately 230 Herring (*Larus argentatus*) and Ring-billed (*L. delawarensis*) Gulls, when we located one Glaucous (*L. hyperboreus*), one Iceland (*L. glaucoides*), and two Great Black-backed (*L. marinus*) Gulls. This represents the first record for all three species for Frederick County, and the westernmost record for each in Maryland.

The two-white-winged gulls were seen both sitting and in flight, from as close as 40-50 yards, through 8X binoculars and a 40X telescope. Occasionally they were in the same field of view, both on the ground and in the air, allowing direct comparison. Comparison with Herring and Ring-billed Gulls was always possible. The birds were seen resting, feeding, and occasionally soaring at low elevation over the landfill.

The Glaucous Gull was strikingly pale and uniform in overall color, appearing almost pure white in flight. When the bird was on the ground a few flecks of buffy brown could be seen on its upperparts. There was no black on the primaries or the tail. The bill was large, thick from top to bottom, clear pink through the basal two-thirds, with a sharply demarcated dark terminal third. No pale area was visible at the very tip. The iris was dark under viewing conditions that allowed the pale iris of nearby adult Herring Gulls to be easily seen. The bird was clearly larger than the adjacent Herring Gulls, and equal in size to the two Great Black-backed Gulls also seen that day. In flight the Glaucous appeared conspicuously thick-chested, with relatively short wings that tapered sharply over the outer half to outer one-third. The legs were flesh-pink. We did not note the primary projection while the bird was on the ground. Based on these characters we concluded the bird was in first-winter (= first-basic) plumage.

The Iceland Gull also appeared basically white, but the white was tattle-tale gray in comparison to the Glaucous Gull. There was extensive spotting, flecking, and short buffy-brown barring throughout the plumage. The size was essentially the same as, or slightly smaller than that of the nearby Herring Gulls. The bill was smaller, straighter, has a less pronounced gonydeal angle, and was thinner from top to bottom than that of the Glaucous Gull. It was dark throughout, although it faded to a medium gray near the base. The iris was dark and the legs were flesh colored. On the basis of these characters we concluded it was in first-winter (= first-basic) plumage.

One of the Great Black-backed Gulls was a typical adult, noticeably larger than the Herring Gulls, and with a heavier bill. The mantle and upper wings were dark gray-black, only slightly paler than the pure black of the wing-tips. The legs were pink. The second bird was in first-winter plumage. It was identified by its size (larger than Herring Gulls; the same as that of the adult Great Black-back), by the feathers of the mantle and wing-coverts which had dark centers (darker than the brown of nearby young Herrings) with lighter margins, and by the head, lower body, and base of the tail, each of which was whiter than comparable areas on first-winter Herring Gulls, showing more contrast than the same areas on first-winter Herring Gulls.

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COURTSHIP BEHAVIOR OF A PAIR OF PILEATED WOODPECKERS

LOLA OBERMAN

The Pileated Woodpecker (*Dryocopus pileatus*) is a fairly common visitor to our property in Bethesda, Maryland. The half-acre wooded lot in back of our house has enough decaying trees to interest them, and although they have never nested there, we often see one exploring rotten stumps and logs.

Never, until the winter of 1987-88, had we seen Pileated Woodpeckers come to either of the two suet feeders we keep stocked in the back yard. We have had the suet feeders up for 15 years. One feeder is secured to an oak (*Quercus* sp.) tree, and the other, a sturdy wire basket, hangs from the branch of a mimosa (*Albizia julibrissin*). Both feeders are in full view from the rear windows of our house.

Most of the other woodpeckers, Red-bellied (*Melanerpes carolinus*), Hairy (*Picoides villosus*), and Downy (*P. pubescens*) preferred the more stable feeder attached to the oak tree, leaving the hanging feeder to smaller birds like chickadees and titmice (*Parus* sp.) and nuthatches (*Sitta* sp.). Once the pair of Pileated Woodpeckers discovered the suet, however, the others had to wait their turns. Suddenly we had His and Her feeders in daily use.

The male, arriving first, laid claim to the feeder on the oak tree, never sharing it with the female, who was left to perch rather awkwardly on the hanging feeder. Throughout the winter months they continued this pattern, monopolizing the feeders for prolonged meals at least once a day. Neither appeared to take notice of the other as they came and went.

Then, one day in early March, I happened to look out and saw them both on the trunk of the oak, not feeding on the suet, but perched below it, only about a foot from the ground. The male was on one side of the trunk and the female was directly opposite him on the other. They seemed to have noticed each other at last.

For a brief time they engaged in a game of peekaboo around the trunk. Then the male ripped off a large strip of bark and threw it to the ground. The female immediately mimicked his performance exactly. There followed several minutes of bark tossing, interspersed by quick peeks at one another around the trunk. After a brief period they moved on to another tree, with the male leading the way. Again they took positions on opposite sides of the trunk, close to the ground, and repeated the bark-tossing and peekaboo game over and over for the next twenty minutes.

After a while the intensity increased and the bark began to fly faster. Suddenly the male hopped down to the ground a few feet from the tree. The female promptly followed and positioned herself on the ground facing the male, about two feet away. They then began a little dance, with much hopping from side to side and a great deal of scuffing up dry leaves. This was accompanied by courtly bowing by both birds and by head ducking. While they were standing still they moved their heads left and right in an imitation of their earlier peekaboo game, though without a tree between them this time.

After several minutes of this they resumed the original game, but it did not last long. When the female took her place on the opposite side of the tree he whacked off a large piece of bark and threw it over his shoulder. Before she could respond he gave a startling loud cackle call and flew up over the roof of the house and out of sight. The female immediately followed.

This was the last courtship behavior we observed, although they continued to visit the suet feeders fairly regularly for the next two weeks. On one occasion I saw them peaceably sharing the His feeder on the oak tree.



THE SEASON

WINTER, Dec. 1, 1988 - Feb. 28, 1989

ROBERT F. RINGLER

This winter was among the mildest of recent years with below average snowfall, little of which remained for any length of time to prevent birds from surviving the season. Semi-hardy species on the fringe of their wintering ranges probably survived better than usual. Waterfowl that are normally frozen out of inland locations lingered far longer than usual. Some ground-feeding species that come south as areas to the north are covered with snow seem to have remained north. Northern irruptives such as the finches, Black-capped Chickadee and Red-breasted Nuthatch also stayed north with only a trickle filtering down to this latitude.

Eight county-wide mid-winter bird counts were done this season and the results show some remarkable trends for this mild season. These will be summarized in a separate article though some notes from the counts will be mentioned here.

Observers: George & Henry Armistead, Polly Batchelder, Rick Blom, Larry Bonham, Dave Brinker, Don Broderick, George Chase, Martha Chestem, Dave Czaplak, Lynn Davidson, Bob Dixon, Les Eastman, Jane Farrell, Robert Fletcher (reporting for Caroline County), Harold Fogleman, Greg Gough, Jim & Patricia Gruber, Alex Hammer, Marvin Hewitt, Kye Jenkins, George Jett, Greg Kearns, Ray Kiddy, Dennis Kirkwood, Nancy Magnusson, Alice Mallonee, Stauffer Miller, Anne Moretti, Dotty Mumford, Paul Nistico, Holly Obrecht, Michael & Paul O'Brien, Betty Pitney (reporting for Wicomico Bird Club), Fran Pope, Jan Reese, Sue Ricciardi, Steve Simon, Teresa Simons, Connie Skipper, Jo Solem (reporting for Howard County), Jim Stasz, Chris Swarth, Glenn Therres, Mary Twigg, Charles Vaughn, Dave Walbeck, Robert Warfield, Pete Webb, Joy Wheeler, Hal Wierenga, Jim Wilkinson, Erika Wilson, Mark Wright.

Abbreviations: CBC - Christmas Bird Count, DC - District of Columbia, NWR - National Wildlife Refuge, PWRC - Patuxent Wildlife Research Center, S.P. - State Park, WMA - Wildlife Management Area.

Locations (counties in parentheses): Allen's Fresh (Charles), Back River (Baltimore), Bestpitch (Dorchester), Blackwater NWR (Dorchester), Bradenbaugh (Harford), Centennial Lake and Park (Howard), Cobb Island (Charles), Colora (Cecil), Conowingo (Harford unless noted otherwise), Cove Point (Calvert), Deal Island WMA (Somerset), Deep Creek Lake (Garrett), Eastern Neck NWR (Kent), Elk Neck S.P. (Cecil), Elliott (Dorchester), Flag Ponds Park (Calvert), Fulton (Howard), Galena (Kent), Hains Point (District of Columbia), Hart - Miller (Baltimore), Hodges Bar (Chesapeake Bay in Kent), Hooper Island (Dorchester), Hughes Hollow (Montgomery), Ironshire (Worcester), Jug Bay (Anne Arundel), Knoxville (Frederick), Lilypons (Frederick), Loch Raven (Baltimore), Love Point (Queen Annes), Madonna (Harford), Merkle Wildlife Sanctuary (Prince Georges), Myrtle Grove WMA (Charles), Nassawango (Worcester), North Beach (Calvert), North

Branch (Allegany), North East (Cecil), Oldtown (Allegany), Patuxent Wildlife Research Center (Prince Georges), Piney Run Park (Carroll), Pinto (Allegany), Piscataway (Prince Georges), Point Lookout (St. Marys), Point of Rocks (Frederick), Rehobeth (Somerset), Remington Farms (Kent), Rising Sun (Cecil), Rocky Gap S.P. (Allegany), Sandy Point S.P. (Anne Arundel), Seneca (Montgomery), Spring Gap (Allegany), Swallow Falls S.P. (Garrett), Swan Point (Kent), Tanyard (Caroline), Tilghman Island (Talbot), Triadelphia (Howard unless noted otherwise), Tuckahoe S.P. (Caroline unless noted otherwise), Violet's Lock (Montgomery), Wellington WMA (Somerset), Worton Point (Kent).

Loons, Grebes. The only Red-throated Loons away from the coast were 1 on the St. Michaels CBC on Dec. 18, and 3 in the bay off Flag Ponds on Jan. 15 (Stasz). Inland Common Loons were 3 on Loch Raven on Jan. 13 (Simon), 1 at North East on Jan. 29 (Fogleman), 1 on the Garrett mid-winter bird count on Feb. 5, 1 at Lilypons from Feb. 18 to the end of the month (Miller +), and 1 at Rocky Gap from Feb. 12 through the end of the month (Kiddy +). All of these are extraordinary and resulted from the unusual presence of open water during this mild winter. The birds that appeared in February may have moved south to Maryland late in the winter because of severe weather in the north. Common Loons on the bay were 1 off Flag Ponds on Jan. 15 (Stasz), 1 at Point Lookout on Jan. 19 (Wilson), and 8 off Love Point on Feb. 28 (J. Gruber). A Pied-billed Grebe on the Potomac in Frederick County on Feb. 25 (Miller) was unusual that far upriver before spring migration. In Allegany County single Horned Grebes were at Pinto on Jan. 12 (Twigg) and Rocky Gap on Feb. 26 (Kiddy), the latter perhaps an early spring migrant. Rare in mid winter was a Red-necked Grebe off Flag Ponds on Jan. 15 (Stasz); spring migration began for this species with 1 at Loch Raven on Feb. 19 and 2 there on Feb. 26 (Simon), and 1 at Rocky Gap on Feb. 25 (Kiddy).

Gannets, Pelicans, Cormorants. Apparently very little sea-watching was done at Ocean City this winter as the only report of Northern Gannet outside the Christmas Count was 4 there on Feb. 4 (Hammer +). A rare but not unexpected sighting of a Brown Pelican was made at Ocean City on Jan. 28 (Ed Fingerhood +). As this species increases there could be more sightings in mild winters. Great Cormorants were at familiar locations with 3 immatures at Ocean City on Dec. 30 (M. O'Brien, Gough), an adult at Assateague on Jan. 17 (Wright), and about 10 in the mouth of the Wicomico River off Cobb Island (Charles and St. Marys counties) on Feb. 12 (Davidson, Wierenga) and Feb. 20 (Ringler). Lingering Double-crested Cormorants included 28 at Ocean City on Dec. 29 (CBC) and 2 there on Jan. 7 (O'Briens), 2 at Point Lookout on Jan. 19 (Wilson), and an unprecedented flock of about 100 off Cobb Island on Feb. 12 (Davidson, Wierenga) and Feb. 20 (Ringler). Most extraordinary was 1 seen in flight over Howard County near Laurel on Feb. 13 (John & Eileen Clegg).

Hérons. Despite the mild weather, numbers of lingering herons were unimpressive. Outside of CBCs the only American Bittern reports were of singles at Deal Island WMA on Dec. 7 and 21 (Broderick), at Ocean City on Dec. 31 (Ringler), and on Assateague on Feb. 26 (Brinker). Great Blue Herons numbered about 75 at Conowingo on Dec. 7 and were joined by about 15 Black-crowned Night-Hérons (Blom). A Great Egret was a rarity on the St. Michaels CBC on Dec. 18. A Tricolored Heron on Assateague on Dec. 29 (Ringler +) was on the Ocean City CBC. A Green-backed Heron was photographed at Ocean City on Dec. 31 (Ringler).

Swans. Some interesting numbers of wintering and migrant Tundra Swans were 316 at Piscataway on Dec. 9 (Swarth), 35 at Rising Sun on Dec. 28 and 151 at Colora

on Jan. 29 (Fogleman), 1 at Lilypons on Jan. 28 (Wilkinson) and 17 there on Feb. 13 (Ringler, Moretti), 350 at Cobb Island on Feb. 12 (Davidson, Wierenga), 44 on Triadelphia on Feb. 25 (Magnusson), and 2000 near Blackwater on Feb. 28 (Bonham). Pairs of Mute Swans that may eventually indicate breeding range expansion in the state were at Edgewood on Dec. 9 (Reese), Cobb Island on Feb. 20 (Ringler), and North Beach on Feb. 25 (Stasz). Obvious escapes were the 3 Black Swans seen at Piscataway from November into late February (Swarth +).

Geese. Snow Geese continue their proliferation on the Eastern Shore. Reese's estimates included 8000 at Chesapeake City on Dec. 6, and 1500 at Centreville, 7000 at Galena and 8000 at Cecilton on Dec. 8. Other shore estimates were 25,000 at Ocean City on Dec. 29 (CBC), 5000 on the bay at Worton Point on Jan. 14 (J. Gruber), 4000 near Queen Anne (Talbot and Queen Annes counties) on Jan. 26 (M. O'Brien), a record high of 4670 white birds on the Blackwater CBC, and 480 white and 1610 blue Snow Geese at Blackwater on Feb. 19 (Armisteads). Unusual at Denton were 5 blues on Jan. 21 (Fletcher). On the western side of the bay all the reports of Snow Geese came from the Piedmont with 2 blues near Madonna on Jan. 11-16 and 2 immature whites there on Jan. 16 (Kirkwood), an adult white in southern Frederick County on Jan. 14 (O'Briens), an immature white at Fulton from Jan. 16 through Feb. 26 (Solem, Farrell), an adult blue near Union Mills on Jan. 29 (Ringler, Richard Jones), and an adult blue at Piney Run on Feb. 7 (Ringler). Local high counts of Canada Geese were 7000 in Kent County at Georgetown on Dec. 6, 4000 at Centreville on Dec. 7-8 and 5000 at Cecilton on Dec. 8 (all Reese), 1200 on Loch Raven on Dec. 14-22 (Simon), 1000 at Madonna on Jan. 16 (Kirkwood), and 225 at Lilypons on Feb. 13 (Ringler, Moretti).

Ducks. Among the exotic waterfowl seen this winter were a Ruddy Shelduck at Blackwater on Feb. 19 (Armisteads), a pair of Falcated Teal at Unity, Montgomery County on Dec. 27 (Pat Moore) and a drake Falcated Teal at Piney Run from Feb. 19 into the spring (Ringler +). Wood Ducks wintered in above average numbers thanks to the mild weather. It was difficult to separate the first spring migrants from some of the wintering birds. Among the more interesting of the latter were 6 at Lapidum on the Susquehanna River on Dec. 31 (Kirkwood), 1 at St. Michaels on Jan. 12 (Reese), 2 at Rising Sun on Jan. 22 (Fogleman), 4 at Seneca on Jan. 25 (Warfield), 2 at Point of Rocks on Feb. 8 (Warfield), and 4 at Flag Ponds on Feb. 12 (Stasz). Dividing the migration line rather closely the following birds can probably be classed as spring migrants: 6 at Hughes Hollow on Feb. 17 (Bonham), 3 at PWRC on Feb. 17 (Obrecht), 2 at Myrtle Grove on Feb. 18 (Jett), 6 at Blackwater on Feb. 19 (Armisteads), 12 at Cove Point on Feb. 20 (Stasz), 1 at Pinto on Feb. 21 (Simons), and 2 at Martinak S.P. on Feb. 25 (Wilkinson). Pre-wintering flocks of Green-winged Teal included 500 at Blackwater on Dec. 4 (Reese) and 40 at Jug Bay on Dec. 7 (Mumford). Scattered wintering Green-wings and some early spring migrants were 2 at Centennial Lake on Jan. 11 (Farrell) and Jan. 19 (Wright), 12 at Cove Point on Jan. 14 and 25 there on Feb. 20 (Stasz), 2 at Lilypons on Jan. 28 (Wilkinson), 2 at West Ocean City on Feb. 12 (Eastman), 5 at Thurmont on Feb. 13 (Ringler, Moretti), 4 at PWRC on Feb. 17 (Obrecht), 1 at Remington Farms on Feb. 18 (Grubers), 6 at Violet's Lock on Feb. 20 (Bonham), 1 at Piney Run on Feb. 20 (Wilkinson), and 5 at Tanyard on Feb. 22 (Engle). High counts of American Black Ducks for the season were 125 on Triadelphia on Dec. 3 (Solem, Farrell), 309 at PWRC on Dec. 5 (Obrecht), 350 on Jug Bay on Dec. 6 (Kearns), 200 at Piscataway on Dec. 10 (Swarth), 536 at Loch Raven on Dec. 19 (Simon), 1655 at Ocean City on Dec. 29 (CBC), 225 on the bay at Hodges Bar on Jan. 14 (J. Gruber), and 40 at Knoxville on Feb. 5 (Miller). High counts of Mallards were 1895 at Blackwater on Dec. 31 (CBC), 150 at Rocky Gap on Dec. 10 (Kiddy), 644 on Loch Raven on Dec. 19

(Simon), 246 on Deep Creek Lake at McHenry on Jan. 2 (Skipper), and 1000 at Piscataway on Jan. 20 (Jett).

Above average numbers of Northern Pintails were also around this season with 125 at Blackwater on Dec. 4 (Reese), 92 at Piscataway on Jan. 2 (Swarth), 35 at Cove Point on Jan. 14 and 110 on Feb. 20 (Stasz), 3 at Madonna on Jan. 16 (Kirkwood), 20 at Ocean City on Jan. 20 (O'Briens), 2 at North Branch on Jan. 22 (Simons), 1 at Triadelphia on Feb. 4 (Magnusson), 4 at Knoxville on Feb. 5 (Miller), and the following birds which were probably spring migrants: 10 at Hughes Hollow on Feb. 17 (Bonham), 20 at Remington Farms on Feb. 18 (Grubers), 175 at Blackwater on Feb. 19 (Armisteads), and 7 at North Branch on Feb. 21 (Twigg). The last Blue-winged Teal of the fall were 2 at Piscataway on Dec. 3 (Ed Weigel). There were 160 Northern Shovelers at Piscataway on Feb. 3 (Swarth) and 5 at Remington Farms on Feb. 18 (Grubers). Gadwalls numbered 25 at Flag Ponds on Jan. 15 (Stasz), 164 on the Blackwater CBC, and 211 at Piscataway on Feb. 8 (Swarth), the latter an extraordinary number in recent years. High counts of American Wigeons were 750 at Piscataway on Dec. 10 (Swarth), 95 on Loch Raven on Dec. 28 (Simon, Jenkins), and 42 on Triadelphia on Jan. 28 (Magnusson, Tom Strikwerda).

High counts of Canvasbacks were 3700 at Piscataway on Dec. 10 (Swarth), 140 at Tanyard on Dec. 30 (Engle), 800 at West Ocean City on Jan. 17 (Wright), 10,000 on lower Back River on Jan. 22 (Ringler, Dixon +), and as spring migration got underway 1000 at North Beach on Feb. 25 (Stasz). Inland there were 11 Canvasbacks on Centennial Lake on Jan. 15 (Farrell). Single partial albino Canvasbacks were at North Beach on Jan. 15 (Stasz) and at Cambridge on Jan. 25 (Marge Hobdey). These locations are 25 miles apart, which increases speculation that only one bird was involved. Reports of Redheads in recent years have been minimal with very few birds seen. Except for one observation this trend held true. One was on Centennial Lake on Dec. 1-2 (Farrell), 7 on Loch Raven on Dec. 25-28 and 12 there on Feb. 2-10 (Simon, Jenkins), 6 at Piscataway on Jan. 2 (Swarth), 4 at North Beach on Jan. 15 (Stasz), 2 at Madonna on Jan. 16 (Kirkwood), 3 on Deep Creek Lake on Feb. 10 (Pope), 1 at Piney Run on Feb. 19-25 (Ringler +) and 18 at Chestertown on Feb. 18 (Grubers). However, all of these reports were dwarfed by the estimated 10,000 at the mouth of the Pocomoke River on Dec. 30 (Wierenga, Ringler +) for the Crisfield CBC. Such a concentration has not been seen in this region since the mid 1950s. Obrecht's tabulations of the Ring-necked Duck population at PWRC increased from 780 on Dec. 5 to 1022 on Dec. 29 and a high of 1183 on Feb. 24 after spring migration had begun. Other flocks of Ring-necks were 42 on Centennial Lake on Dec. 6 (Farrell), 240 on Loch Raven on Dec. 14 (Simon), 760 at Piscataway on Feb. 8 (Swarth), 200 at Piney Run on Feb. 12 (Ringler), and 50 at Gaithersburg on Feb. 25 (P. O'Brien); 1 near Crellin on Feb. 6 (Skipper) was unusual in Garrett County though not extraordinary in this mild season. High counts of Greater Scaup for the season were 1300 at Tilghman Island on Jan. 28 (Reese) and 250 at North Beach on Feb. 25 (Stasz). Inland Greaters were reported as 1 drake at PWRC on Feb. 3 (Obrecht) and 1 drake at North Branch on Feb. 18 (Kiddy). Flocks of Lesser Scaup totaled 1000 at Piscataway on Dec. 10 (Swarth), 2000 at Eastern Neck on Dec. 17 (J. Gruber), 300 at St. Michaels on Jan. 27 (Reese), 3200 at Tilghman Island on Jan. 28 (Reese), 700 at North East on Jan. 29 (Fogleman), 86 at Edwards Ferry on Feb. 8 (Bonham), and 8000 at Chestertown on Feb. 18 (Grubers). Large mixed flocks of scaup were 30,000 in the bay near Hart - Miller on Feb. 8 (J. Gruber) and 700 at Havre de Grace on Feb. 27 (Eastman). In both instances these flocks were predominantly Lessers.

A female Common Eider was seen at Ocean City from Dec. 26 through Feb. 27 with 2 present on Dec. 29-30 (M. O'Brien, Gough +). There were 2 Harlequin Ducks at Ocean City from Jan. 19 through the end of February (Bonham +) that were described variously as males, immature males, and 1 female; however no one reported more than 2. Jim Gruber estimated 10,000 Oldsquaws from Swan Point to Eastern Neck on Dec. 17 and 6000 off Swan Point on Jan. 14. Inland were single Oldsquaws at Loch Raven on Dec. 2 (Simon) and Violet's Lock on Jan. 3 (Bonham). Though Reese estimated a mixed flock of 1500 scoters off Tilghman Island on Jan. 28 the high counts for each species were 99 Black Scoters and 165 Surf Scoters at Ocean City on Dec. 29 (CBC), and 60 White-winged Scoters at Hooper Island on Feb. 19 (Armisteads). Modest numbers of Common Goldeneyes were 400 at Swan Point on Dec. 28 (J. Gruber), 20 at Conowingo on Jan. 22 (Fogleman) and 350 in Worton Creek on Feb. 28 (J. Gruber). High counts of Buffleheads were also unimpressive with 200 at Eastern Neck on Jan. 14 (J. Gruber), 200 at Piscataway on Jan. 20 (Jett), 50 at Conowingo on Jan. 22 (Fogleman), and 85 at Tilghman Island on Jan. 28 (Reese), with Jett also reporting a partial albino drake at Piscataway on Feb. 4.

High counts of Hooded Mergansers were 87 at Loch Raven on Jan. 3 (Simon), 40 at Piney Run on Jan. 16 (Wright), 40 at Piscataway on Jan. 20 (Jett), and 50 at Deal Island WMA on Jan. 28 (Vaughn +). The mild weather allowed more than the usual numbers of Common Mergansers to remain on inland lakes, reservoirs, and rivers. This year's high counts were 10 at Kenilworth Aquatic Gardens on Jan. 13 (Carol Borneman), 150 at Loch Raven on Jan. 14 (Walbeck), 30 at Merkle Sanctuary on Jan. 30 (Kearns), 30 at Pennyfield on Feb. 1 (Bonham), 277 at Piscataway on Feb. 8 (Swarth), 20 at Blackwater on Feb. 19 (Armisteads), 50 on the Potomac in Frederick County on Feb. 25 (Miller), 200 on Triadelphia on Feb. 26 (Solem, Farrell), and 27 at Swan Point on Feb. 28 (J. Gruber). Ruddy Duck flocks numbered 10,000 birds at the mouth of the Pocomoke River on Dec. 30 (Wierenga, Ringler +), 887 at Piscataway on Jan. 2 (Swarth), and 2000 at the mouth of St. Leonard Creek on Feb. 20 (Stasz).

Vultures, Ospreys, Bald Eagles. Maggee Cook counted 82 Black Vultures roosting at Brinklow, Montgomery County on Dec. 15. Rarely seen during this season, a late Osprey was at Myrtle Grove on Dec. 29 (Mike Milton), and an early spring migrant was in Wicomico County opposite Vienna on Feb. 26 (Brinker). The Bald Eagle survey of Jan. 5-19 tallied 132 birds in two roosts: 61 adults and 40 immatures at Aberdeen and 10 adults, 12 immatures and 9 unknowns at Blackwater (fide Therres). Bill Giese and Buddy Johnson counted 42 at the Blackwater roost on Feb. 10, Vaughn and party counted 22 near Rehobeth in Somerset County on Jan. 28, and 12-15 were at Piscataway through mid January (Swarth +). Inland Bald Eagles were a near adult that continued to be seen at Piney Run from November into January (Ringler +), 2 adults at Loch Raven from Dec. 26 through Feb. 26 (Simon +), and 3 wintering in Howard County: an adult, a near adult and an immature seen by many observers. On Jan. 16 Howard Elitzak noted the eagles rebuilding the nest at Great Falls on the Potomac.

Hawks, Golden Eagles, Falcons. Well-described Northern Goshawks this winter were an immature at Janes Island S.P. on Dec. 30 (Wierenga, Ringler +) and an adult at Double Rock Park in Baltimore County on Jan. 22 (Blom +). There were few reports of Rough-legged Hawks except in Southern Dorchester County where 9 were seen on the Dec. 31 CBC; a dark-phase bird was at Frostburg on Dec. 2 (Brinker), and one bird was in southern Frederick County on Dec. 4 (Ed Bruce). Reports of Golden Eagles, all immatures, were 1 at Conowingo on Dec. 3 (Gregory Inskip), 1 at Pickering Creek in Talbot County on Dec. 14 (Swarth) and 1 on the St.

Michaels CBC on Dec. 18 (probably the same bird), 3 on the Blackwater CBC, and 1 on the C & O Canal two miles east of Oldtown on Feb. 19 (Jim Paulus). Sightings of Merlins were an immature at Merkle and another at Nottingham on Dec. 26 (Kearns), 1 at Rock Hall on Jan. 10 (J. Gruber), and a male through the entire season at Hains Point (Czaplak +). Sightings of Peregrine Falcons included an adult at Big Millpond in southern Worcester County on Dec. 28 (M. O'Brien), 1 at Ocean City for most of the season (many observers), 1 at Havre de Grace on Jan. 28 (Bill Pfingsten), 1 at Columbia on Jan. 28 (John Clegg), 1 at Rockville from Jan. 30 through Feb. 17 (Jane Fallon +), and 1 at Merkle on Feb. 26 (Mike Donovan).

Gallinaceous Birds, Coots, Cranes. Only 25 Northern Bobwhites were found on the Blackwater CBC, the lowest count since 1960. Eastern Shore reports of Ring-necked Pheasants were a male at Mason Landing in Worcester County on Dec. 29 (M. O'Brien) and 2 at Eastern Neck on Feb. 11 (Grubers). The high count of Ruffed Grouse was only 5 on the C & O Canal between Oldtown and Spring Gap on Dec. 17 (Kiddy). A Wild Turkey in Howard County on the Patuxent River near Roxbury Mills on Jan. 19 (Chestem) was probably the result of the state's recent release program. The high count for the season was 23 turkeys on Green Ridge on Feb. 28 (Simons). Concentrations of American Coots were 173 on Deep Creek Lake on Dec. 1 (Skipper), 500 at Loch Raven on Dec. 4 (Simon, Jenkins) and 425 still there on Feb. 2 (Simon) because the lake never completely froze, and 1000 at Piscataway on Dec. 9-10 (Swarth). The Sandhill Crane previously reported at Poolesville remained through the season (many observers).

Shorebirds. Interesting counts of selected shorebirds were 68 Black-bellied Plovers inland in Worcester County near Ironshire on Jan. 20 (M. O'Brien), 38 Killdeer at Blackwater on Dec. 4 (Reese) and 50 at Jug Bay on Dec. 7 (Mumford), 25 American Oystercatchers at Ocean City on Dec. 31 (Ringler), 12 there on Jan. 14 (Therres) and 10 on Feb. 26 (Brinker). Greater Yellowlegs were seen throughout the season in several areas with 3 at Ocean City on Dec. 29 (CBC), 15 at Deal Island WMA on Jan. 28 (Vaughn +), 1 at Elliott on Feb. 15 (Wright), and 1 at Fort McHenry in Baltimore on Feb. 26 (Webb +). Rare in winter were single Willets at George's Island Landing in Worcester County on Dec. 28 (M. O'Brien) and at Deal Island WMA on Jan. 28 (Vaughn +). Extremely late was a Hudsonian Godwit at Harmony Corner in Kent County on Dec. 10 (Steve Sanford). Sanderlings on the bay were 3 on the St. Michaels CBC on Dec. 18, and 13 at Flag Ponds on Jan. 15 and 28 there on Feb. 12 (Stasz). A very late White-rumped Sandpiper was at Lilypons on Dec. 3 (Steve Whitcomb). Bayside Purple Sandpipers were 1 at North Point on Dec. 18 (Hank Kaestner) and 1 at Sandy Point on Jan. 7 (Davidson, Wierenga). The high count of Purples at Ocean City was 100 on Dec. 1 (Warfield). High counts of Dunlins in Dorchester County were 900 at Blackwater on Dec. 4 (Reese) and 180 at Hooper Island on Feb. 19 (Armisteads). Wintering Common Snipe were seen in many places from the Piedmont to the coast including: 10 at Lilypons on Dec. 4 (Ed Bruce) and Feb. 11 (Howard Elitzak), 1 at Centennial Lake on Dec. 6 (Farrell), 28 at Jug Bay on Dec. 26 (Mumford), 1 at Hughes Hollow on Jan. 9-14 (O'Briens), 2 in southern Howard County on Jan. 28 (Solem, Farrell), 2 at Piscataway on Feb. 8 (Swarth), 1 at Denton on Feb. 12 (Short), and 2 near Allen's Fresh and 1 near Cedarville on Feb. 12 (Davidson, Wierenga). The mild season also produced an above average number of sightings of American Woodcocks including 1 near Nottingham on Dec. 19 (Kearns), 7 at Millington WMA on Dec. 19 (Therres), 1 at Lower Marlboro on Dec. 28 (Kearns), 1 at St. Michaels on Jan. 1 (Reese), 1 near Schooley Mill Park on Jan. 2 (Magnusson, George Chase), 1 heard near Jarrettsville on Jan. 28 (Bill Pfingsten), 1 on Kent Island on Jan. 31 (Therres), 1 at Myrtle Grove on Feb. 2 (Bruce Lockard), 1 on the C & O Canal between Oldtown and

Spring Gap on Feb. 4 (Kiddy), 1 at PWRC on Feb. 14 (Mike Haramis, Eric Derleth), 2 calling at Parsonsburg on Feb. 21 (Pitney), 1 heard at North Branch on Feb. 22 and 5 there on Feb. 28 (Simons), and 1 heard at Annapolis on Feb. 28 (Marshall Iliff). All woodcocks after mid February were likely to be spring migrants. An exceptionally late Wilson's Phalarope was at Easton on Dec. 4 (Dick Kleen, Don Meritt).

Gulls, Terns. The last reports of Laughing Gulls were 20 at Jug Bay on Dec. 7 (Mumford) and 4 at North Beach on Dec. 25 (Stasz). The only Little Gulls seen this winter were 2 adults at Ocean City on Dec. 26 (Barry Cooper +). A Common Black-headed Gull returned to Ocean City this winter and was seen from Dec. 28 through Jan. 28 (Blom, Wierenga +). There were modest numbers of Bonaparte's Gulls about this winter with 60 at Piscataway on Dec. 10 (Swarth) and 361 at Ocean City on Dec. 29 (CBC) being the only large flocks noted. However, Bonys were seen inland all the way to Garrett County including 1 at Centennial Park on Dec. 18 (Solem +), 1 at Loch Raven on Jan. 3 (Simon), 2 at Cumberland on Feb. 7 (Twigg), and 1 near Oakland on Feb. 7 (Pope). The best count of gulls at Conowingo was made by Blom on Dec. 5 with 12,000 Ring-billed Gulls, 3000 Herring Gulls, 3 Lesser Black-backed Gulls (2 adults and 1 first-winter), and 300 Great Black-backed Gulls. Reese estimated 1000 Ring-bills at Centreville on Dec. 7. In Allegany County Simons counted 36 Ring-bills at Cumberland on Feb. 3 and 44 at Rocky Gap on Feb. 13. There were 1200 Ring-bills at the Reichs Ford Landfill in Frederick County on Feb. 13 (Ringler) and 110 at PWRC on Feb. 24 (Obrecht). Other reports of Lesser Black-backs were an adult at Upper Marlboro on Dec. 19-21 and another there on Jan. 8 (Stasz), 2 adults at Hains Point on Jan. 15 (Czaplak), 1 at Salisbury on Jan. 17 (Broderick), 2 (a second-winter and a third-winter) at the Alpha Ridge Landfill in Howard County on Jan. 28 (Ringler, David Holmes +), 1 at Eastern Neck on Dec. 5 and Feb. 6 (Grubers +), 1 adult at Triadelphia on Feb. 4 (Magnusson, Farrell, Solem), and 1 at Fort McHenry on Feb. 26 (Webb +). Other reports of Great Black-backs included 43 at Triadelphia on Dec. 31 (Magnusson) and 1 at Rising Sun on Jan. 15 (Fogleman), the latter an unusual inland location. Forster's Terns remained in Ocean City into the winter with 50 there on Dec. 31 (Ringler), 22 on Jan. 7 (O'Briens), and only 1 on Feb. 4 (Hammer +).

Doves, Owls. Of species that often go unreported Reese noted about 150 Rock Doves near Stevensville on Dec. 12 and Connie Skipper counted 72 Mourning Doves in a field near Swallow Falls on Feb. 5. Ross Robinson saw 1 Common Barn-Owl through the season at Federalsburg. Though 2 Long-eared Owls were found on Assateague for the Ocean City CBC on Dec. 29 (Blom, Wierenga +) only 1 was seen thereafter on Jan. 20 (O'Briens). Reports of Short-eared Owls were 1 at Allen's Fresh on Dec. 18 (Nistico), 3 at Elliott on Jan. 7 (Steve Sanford), 2 near Newark, Worcester County on Jan. 7 (O'Briens), 2 at Hains Point on Jan. 15 and 1 there on Feb. 9 (Czaplak), and 2 in Baltimore on Feb. 26 (Webb +). Sightings of Northern Saw-whet Owls were 1 at Sandy Point on Jan. 2 (Dave Mozurkewich), 1 found injured along I-70 near Route 97 about Jan. 15 though the bird later died (Kevin O'Neal), and 1 at Hughes Hollow from Jan. 9 through the end of the period (many observers) with 2 there on Jan. 20 (Roger Anderson).

Hummingbirds, Sapsuckers, Phoebe's. The Rufous Hummingbird that arrived at a Takoma Park feeder in the fall remained through the winter (Sam Pancake +). Woodpeckers often go unreported but 5 Yellow-bellied Sapsuckers at Blackwater on Dec. 4 (Reese) was a good number there. Eastern Phoebe's wintered in good numbers as might be expected during this mild season. Among those seen were 1 at Spring Gap from Dec. 17 through Feb. 4 (Kiddy +), 1 at Denton from Dec. 19

through Feb. 22 (Fletcher) with another seen there on Jan. 12 (Short), 2 in southern Howard County on Dec. 23 (Solem, Farrell, Magnusson), 1 at Parsonsburg on Jan. 1 (Pitney), 1 near Newark on Jan. 7 and 1 near Ironshire on Jan. 20 (O'Briens), 1 at Wellington WMA on Jan. 21 (Pitney, Batchelder), 1 at PWRC on Jan. 24 (Obrecht), 1 at Greensboro on Jan. 27 (Marvin Hewitt), 1 at Lilypons on Jan. 28 (Wilkinson), 1 near Wetipquin on Jan. 29 (Vaughn), 1 at Nassawango on Feb. 15-20 (Wright +), and 1 near Berlin on Feb. 19 (Jim Cheevers +).

Larks, Swallow, Ravens. Flocks of Horned Larks seemed below average but this may have been because of the lack of snow cover, which allowed the birds to scatter. Estimates of 100 larks near Massey on Dec. 10 (Thomas Lewis), 50 at Bradenbaugh on Jan. 1 (Kirkwood), and 150 in southern Frederick County on Feb. 13 (Ringler, Moretti) were the highest. The only Tree Swallow surviving into the winter was 1 at PWRC on Dec. 19 (Peter Osenton). Common Ravens were reported in familiar locations except 2 at Mar-Lu Ridge, Frederick County on Jan. 14 (O'Briens).

Chickadees, Nuthatches, Creepers, Wrens. Black-capped Chickadees remained within their breeding range this winter. Red-breasted Nuthatches were very scarce all winter and, except for the CBCs, only 8 reports were received with 2 near St. Marys City on Jan. 19 (Wilson) and 2 at a Parsonsburg feeder from Jan. 22 through February (Pitney) being the most. Michael O'Brien, walking through prime habitat, counted 22 Brown Creepers on the C & O Canal from Hughes Hollow to Summit Hall Turf Farm on Jan. 17. Emblematic of the mild season is the recovery of the Carolina Wren throughout the state including 8 found on the Garrett County mid-winter count on Feb. 5. After modest increases since the population crashed after the winter of 1975-76 Carolina Wrens survived in excellent numbers this year. Stasz found a Sedge Wren at Cove Point on Jan. 14-15, the only one after the CBCs, and 2 Marsh Wrens there on the latter date.

Thrushes, Mimids. About 30 Eastern Bluebirds were seen at Tuckahoe S.P. on Jan. 29 and Feb. 19 (Mariana Nuttle +) for the largest concentration reported this winter. American Robins continued arriving in Maryland from the north virtually throughout the season with the following flocks being seen: 100 at Hughes Hollow on Jan. 9 (M. O'Brien), 200 on Green Ridge on Jan. 22 (Simons), 47 at Elk Neck on Jan. 28 (Fogleman), and 300 at Denton on Feb. 20 (C. Adams). Post-CBC sightings of Gray Catbirds were 1 at Elk Neck on Jan. 15 (Fogleman), 3 near Ironshire on Jan. 20 (O'Briens), 1 at Wellington WMA on Jan. 21 (Batchelder, Pitney), 1 at Chadwick Manor near Woodlawn on Jan. 21-22 (Ringler +), 1 at Schooley Mill Park through Feb. 5 (Magnusson, Chase), and 1 heard at Piney Run on Feb. 25 (Davidson, Wierenga). A Northern Mockingbird seen on King Reis Lane in Garrett County on Feb. 5 (Pope) was the only one reported there this winter. Brown Thrashers survived as well as the catbirds through this mild season and reports of these after December were 1 at Schooley Mill Park on Jan. 15 (Magnusson, Chase), 1 at Smallwood S.P. in Charles County on Jan. 15 (Nistico), 1 at Piscataway on Jan. 20 (Jett), 1 at a Greensboro feeder from Jan. 21 to Feb. 24 (Hewitt), 1 at Allen's Fresh on Jan. 28 (Jett), 1 at Darnestown from December through Feb. 5 (Don Simonson), 1 at Jennings Randolph Lake in Garrett County on Feb. 5 (Ringler, Karen Skuldt), 1 near Flag Ponds on Feb. 12 (Stasz), 1 at Phoenix on Feb. 18 (Jenkins), and 1 wintering near Easton through the season (Paul Spitzer).

Pipits, Waxwings, Shrikes, Vireos. Water Pipits virtually disappeared after the CBCs with the most reported being 4 at Remington Farms on Feb. 15 (Grubers).

Cedar Waxwings were as unpredictable as usual. Some areas were almost without them while some places had more than enough. Of the latter were St. Michaels with 275 on Dec. 25 (Reese), Hughes Hollow with 350 on Jan. 9 (M. O'Brien), and Waldorf with 100 on Jan. 21 (Jett). The only Loggerhead Shrike of the season was the resident bird at Lilypons (many observers). There were two sightings of Solitary Vireos in Worcester County during this mild season. One was at Purnell's Crossing on Dec. 30 (Broderick) and the other was in Pocomoke River S.P. on Jan. 14 (Jeff Chynoweth).

Warblers. A few unusual warblers were found, primarily before the Christmas Counts. A brightly plumaged Orange-crowned Warbler was at Chadwick Manor near Woodlawn from Dec. 31 into the spring (Wilkinson +). An extraordinarily late Yellow-throated Warbler was at God's Grace Point on Dec. 8 (Stasz, Ed Boyd). Among the wintering Pine Warblers were 1 at a feeder in Parsonsburg from Dec. 18 through February (Pitney), 1 near Ironshire on Jan. 20 (O'Briens), 1 at a feeder in Fruitland from Jan. 21 (Chris & Eddie Slaughter), and 1 near Broomes Island, Calvert County on Feb. 20 (Stasz). The only Palm Warblers after the CBCs were 3 near Rehobeth on Jan. 28 (Vaughn +). An Ovenbird appeared at a feeder in Phoenix on Dec. 11 and 12 (Jenkins). The only post-CBC Common Yellowthroats were 2 at Cove Point on Jan. 15 (Stasz). A Yellow-breasted Chat was at Mt. Pleasant in DC on Dec. 1 (Diane Kane).

Grosbeak, Dickcissel. One of the best finds of the season was an immature male Rose-breasted Grosbeak at Point Lookout on Dec. 31 (Patty Craig, Anne Bishop). Jim Boxwell was able to photograph the bird on Jan. 2 for final confirmation. The only Dickcissel reported was 1 near Monkton on Jan. 22 (Stasz).

Sparrows. American Tree Sparrows continue to decrease as a wintering bird in the state with the best counts this year being 8 at Cove Point on Jan. 14 (Stasz), 5 at Rising Sun on Jan. 22 (Fogleman), and 15 at Pinto Marsh on Jan. 29 (Kiddy). Wintering Chipping Sparrows were on the lower Eastern Shore as expected. There were 6 at Cedartown, Worcester County on Jan. 19 (M. O'Brien), 8 near Rehobeth on Jan. 28 (Vaughn +), and 1 at Parsonsburg on Feb. 24 + (Pitney). The best count of Field Sparrows was 42 at Remington Farms on Feb. 15 (Grubers), and for Savannah Sparrows it was 15 at Parsonsburg on Jan. 29 (Pitney). Coastal Plain reports of Fox Sparrows were 5 at Blackwater on Dec. 31 (CBC), 1 at Denton on Jan. 14 (Fletcher), 2 at Wellington WMA on Jan. 21 (Batchelder, Pitney), 1 near Mechanicsville on Jan. 24 (Wilson), 3 at Allen's Fresh on Jan. 28 (Jett), 3 at Eastern Neck on Feb. 10 (J. Gruber), 1 at Tanyard on Feb. 13 (Engle), and 1 at Federalsburg on Feb. 25 (Glime); all were dwarfed by the 30 at Nassawango on Feb. 20 (Vaughn +), which may have been wintering birds or recent spring arrivals. The high post-CBC count of White-throated Sparrows was 100 at Wellington WMA on Jan. 21 (Batchelder, Pitney) and for White-crowned Sparrows it was 20 at Rising Sun on Jan. 28 (Fogleman) and 13 at Lilypons on the same day (Wilkinson). An immature Harris' Sparrow was seen at Nassawango Furnace on Feb. 4 (Carroll Pinckard).

Longspurs, Buntings. With the lack of snow Lapland Longspurs were difficult to find this winter but there was 1 near Ironshire on Dec. 29 (M. O'Brien, Gough) and 2 there on Jan. 20 (O'Briens), and 1-3 birds in southern Frederick County from Jan. 5 through Feb. 11 (many observers). The only Snow Bunting reports were 19 at Sandy Point on Dec. 4 (Howard Elitzak), 47 on Assateague Island on Dec. 29 (Ocean City CBC), and 330 at Hart - Miller on Dec. 18 (Bob Dixon +) and 70 there on Jan. 22 (Ringler +).

Blackbirds and Orioles. Reese estimated 6000 Red-winged Blackbirds at Galena on Dec. 7 and 1000 at Cecilton the next day. The only Yellow-headed Blackbirds of the season were a female at Blackwater on Dec. 27 (Bonham) and an immature male near Stockton, Worcester County on Jan. 2 (Czaplak). Rusty Blackbirds were better reported this year with notable numbers being 5 at Rising Sun on Dec. 25 (Fogleman), 7 at Flag Ponds on Jan. 15 (Stasz), 9 at Hughes Hollow on Jan. 17 (M. O'Brien), an incredible 100 at Spring Gap on Feb. 4 (Kiddy), and 24 at Pinto Marsh on Feb. 12 (Simons). Reese's December estimates of Common Grackles included 5000 at Georgetown, Kent County and 18,000 at Chesapeake City on the 6th, 30,000 at Galena on the 7th, and 4000 at Cecilton on the 8th. Other flocks included 10,000 at Germantown on Jan. 22 (Warfield) and 50 at Bray Hill in Garrett County on Feb. 11 (Skipper) where they are not nearly so abundant as elsewhere in the state. Wintering Northern Orioles were a female at Parsonsburg on Dec. 4 (Pitney), a male and 2 females at Conowingo on Jan. 3 (Fogleman) and 1 at a feeder in Oxford on Jan. 28-30 (Harriet Critchlow).

Finches. There is very little to say about the northern finches this winter other than you were lucky to see one. The only Pine Siskins were in Garrett County: 1 at Connie Skipper's feeder at Bray Hill on Jan. 7 and 1-2 at Fran Pope's feeder in Mountain Lake Park through the season. Connie also had 52 American Goldfinches on Jan. 2, which was a remarkable number this winter, and an Evening Grosbeak from Dec. 7 through the end of the period. The only other grosbeak report was an astounding 30 at Mount Vernon, Somerset County on Feb. 27 (Laura French).

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